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possibility of its ever becoming an art; quality is sacrificed to quantity, and no opportunity is given to the workers to learn the trade.

The volume is an excellent presentation of a very careful and accurate investigation of the conditions of employment of women in the flower-making industry. Though the conditions shown are particularly those of one trade, they are more or less common to all trades in which women are employed.

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*Industrial Warfare.* By CHARLES WATNEY and JAMES A. LITTLE.

New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1913. Pp. x+353. \$2.00 net.

The object of this volume, as stated by its authors, is to give an epitome of the labor movement "which may explain to the ordinary reader the exact significance and the probabilities of the growing unrest." This end is accomplished by first giving a brief history of the labor organizations in Great Britain, definitions of the "-isms" in labor unrest, followed by a discussion of the labor situation in the more important industries. After the *status quo* of the labor unrest has thus been set forth the authors take up and discuss the attitude of the government toward labor, and the suggested remedies from the viewpoints of the employer, the worker, and the general public.

At the end of each chapter is given in brief a short sketch of the lives of the men actively engaged in this labor struggle, those of both the workers and the employers. The last chapter gives a summary of the labor legislation that has been passed in England, in her colonies, and in foreign countries. Appendices, which are useful in understanding discussions in the earlier part of the book, are also added.

To one who wishes a brief statement of labor conditions as they exist today in England this is a valuable book. The authors set forth the conditions that exist in this perplexing question in a clear, forceful, and unimpassioned manner. Having stated the situation as it exists, they leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions. It undoubtedly would have added to the merit of the book had a bibliography been appended to suggest helpful readings to those who might wish to inquire into this subject more closely.

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*The Wage Earner.* By JOHN MITCHELL. Washington, D.C.: P. S. Ridsdale, 1913. 8vo, pp. 186. \$1.00.

"Problems of the wage-earner" would perhaps indicate better what Mr. Mitchell wishes to deal with here. He has considered the special bearing on the worker of various specific social and economic phenomena of present-day society rather than given a comprehensive or unified study of the worker's position and its causes. Such an exposition of these special problems is, however, pertinent. Regardless of how the present situation came about, the results of unrestricted immigration, of the general adoption of industrial efficiency schemes, and of a certain attitude on boycotting and injunctions by the

courts have a very direct and immediate interest for the wage-earner. He must meet these problems because they affect the earning of his livelihood.

To Mr. Mitchell the way to meet them lies in a general adoption of trade-union principles. He can show that much has been accomplished by it, and that there is much more which is doubtless within its power to do. But he has failed to show that all the problems which he discusses can be brought within trade-union activities.

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*Regulation.* By W. G. BARNARD. Seattle: Regulation Publishing Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. 124. \$1.00.

This little book is designed "for the busy business man and for those who have devoted little time to the study of economic literature." As such it presumes entirely too much on the ignorance of this class of readers. There are today few men who will be deluded into the belief that any one reform can bring about the social millennium. The remedy proposed by the author contemplates the substitution of eighty-year leases for ownership of land in fee simple, and far-reaching regulation of prices, wages, and rates of interest. Naïve arguments are advanced to show how these measures would solve the various economic problems of the day. The whole tariff question is discussed in ten pages, the quantity theory of money is given three pages, and price regulation is disposed of by three quotations from the *Outlook*. The author even delves into the problems of unemployment, trust control, vast private fortunes, Australian labor legislation, and the high cost of living. Needless to say, the discussion is totally inadequate.

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*Indian Slavery in Colonial Times within the Present Limits of the United States.* By A. W. LAUBER. ("Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," Vol. LIV.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 352. \$3.00.

The author of this volume has entered a comparatively new field of research, and his thorough and careful study places before the public much interesting material hitherto inaccessible. The discussion of Indian slavery among the Indians themselves and among the Spaniards and French is followed by an extensive study of the institution in the English colonies. Causes, character, extent, and effects all receive scholarly consideration. The entire work is supported and strengthened by elaborate citations and a widely inclusive bibliography.